VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 90

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-46 Memphis cotton, 11 1-1c: New Orleans cotton, 11 1-4c: Nese York cotton, 11 5-8c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. Sig. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley rising barometer, cooler northerly winds followed by warmer, partly cloudy or clear

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Bar. Ther. Dir. | Force. | er. Clear. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Cloudy. Fair. Tr st'm Cloudy. Cltar.

THE New York postoffice is to experiment with the electric light this week.

of the United States senate pesterday.

CASRY Young's vellow-fever bill will pass

them Secretary of State Evarts and Ex-Secretary of

Lamnr the second. Bayard and Hampton would, he thinks, make a ticket calculated to secure a solid

n Monday was one authorizing the homediate paycontractors of the following States: Alabama, Ar-kansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louistana, Misdissippi, Missourf, North and South Carolina, Texas,

Fork Cafholic, that Dean Stanley is about to "go

an says: "The example of Georgia is one which uts toolf to Tennessee. When this State cial foily, we might now have our debt in small

dabto which subsisted between Mr. Tilden General Dick Taylor, lately deceases, and General Taylor pressed the governor's hand sturn, and thanked him for his sympathy. Mr.

ever hat a wiser, ther or more unsolish friend than you have been to me.' Mr. Tilden first met General Taylor at the Philadel first met General Taylor and the season of the se They expressed cleave acaptopations of global many through the policy of the policy of

CONGRESSIONAL.

MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, APRIL 17. 1879.

Senator Beck Concludes his Speech or the Army Bill, and is Frequently Interrupted by Senator Hoar, between whom a Sharp War of Words is Indulged.

A Lively Passage between Senators Blaine and Eaton-No Result Yet Reached-The House Refuses to Repeal the Southern Claims Commission Act - Bllis and Petitions in Both

Houses.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Senator Kellogg introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil. Referred. The senate then resumed the consideration

Sepator Beck continued his remarks from

yesterday. He read the resolution hereto-fore offered by Senator Hoar denouncing the Casey Young's yellow-fever bill will pass both houses this season. Such is the prediction of those who ought to know.

It is now thought in Washington that the Iswe bill, which passed the hought in Washington that the Iswe bill, which passed the house at a season, will puss both houses this. This is good news.

The southern claims commission still lives, and the speculators on the suffering and misery of the southern people are full of glee.

"Texas is a fine grazing State," observes the envirue Deprivation of the grazing somebody's head down there."

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"The senate then with the destruction of life and propers alleged Democratic programme as unconstiional and revolutionary, and then said:

ignored the second sequence of the second sec

President. In the exercise of the power vested in him, should see fit to veto the bills thus presented to lifth, then he had no doubt that these same amendments would again be made a part of the appropriation bills, and it would be 1.5 the President to determine whether he w.ind block the wheels of government and refuse to accept the Lecessary appropriations rather than allow the representatives of the people to repeal odious laws which they regard as subversive of their rights and privineges. He also said at that time, whether that course was right or wrong, it would be adopted and, no doubt, adjured to, no matter what would happen with the appropriation bills.

Senstor Hoar grose, when Senator Beck told him to keep his seat, to sit down until he was through with what he had to say.]

He said that the language of the senator from Massacousetts was almost imperiment. He had never threatened the President. He had said the Demicerals would tender the bills fairly and honestly to the President, and he thought that he would sign them. If his, the responsibility would rest on his head and on this heads of those who were asking the President to veto them. He [Beck] would consult the wisest and best men of his party and others when the lamentable time came, as to what his own duty should be, and they would act as the best internists of the American people required. He noped the emergancy would never arise. It should not, but if it did, he hoped there we uild be patriotism, integrity and intelligence enough among them to devise ways and means to remove the troubles out of the way. He repeated that he had never made a threat. He said that the responsibility would rest on the President and his party friends who, in advance, are endeavoring to make the President step out of his way, when there was no purpose to interfere with the

ingly.

Higher of a replied that the senator from Kentucky avoide he would not say evaded, reading the substantial and property of his construction.

The William are not

if the position he took at a former session had been abendoned or was it his purpose to abandon it?

Senator Dawe's then addressed the senate. He said the measures under discussion were not a cause, but an incident of the great popular feeling among the people. The present administration had taken the south at its word and upon the promise that if left to itself it would restore peace and harmony within its borders, and protect the colored men in their rights. It had adopted a plan of reconstruction and reconciliation. What had been the result? The promise made by the south had been broken, and the colored men to-day had not a single representative in the other house, where they were formerly represented by several of their own race. He declared that the south had obtained the exclusive control of affairs within its limits under false pretenses, and instead of seeking to harmonize the relations of the races the ultimate object was to deprive the negroes of their right of suffrage, while taking every advantage of their numbers to secure for the south a representation in congress sufficiently large to control the policy of the dominant pary, and gradually but surely bring back the state of affairs existing before the war. Senator Dawes referred to the dangerous theory of States lights, which could be seen underlying these attempts to deprive the general government of the right given it by the constitution to regulate the elections for representatives. He denounced that theory, and upheid the idea that we are a nation and not a confederation of States.

Senator Dawes replied that he was not aware that

he had, but he knew that the constitution called it a nation.

At this point Senator Dawes yielded to Senator Butler, who stated that his colleague [Wade Hampton] was present and ready to take his seat.

Senator Hampton, on crutches, was led forward by Senator Butler, and sworn in by the president protein. Senator Butler, and sworn in by the president protein. Senator Pawes, resuming, said that his friends on the other side ought not to prate about the purity of the ballot-box until it was forgotten how sixteen thousand Republican voters in the State of New York were wiped out in 1888 in accordance with a clicular sent out beforehand in the name of them their. Samuel J. Iliden, who af erward did not know anything about every political injusty that has been transacted in his name and in his house. He supposed it was only a question of time when the threat to wipe out all the old war measures and restore the old order of things would be fulfilled, but he had felt called upon to raise his protest as the representative of a State whose beople would always be found in the wan of finy movement necessary for the defense of true Republican principles.

At the close of Senator Dawes's remarks, a lively passage took place between Senators Blaine and Eaton, in which the former quoted speeches of Webster in which the former quoted speeches of Webster in which the former quoted speeches of Webster in which the said that this is not a confederacy of States, but a nation.

ittions on which the bill had been based had not been referred to the committee. Mr Young [Tenn I, chairman of the committee on epidemic ciseases, reported a bill, for which the senate joint resolution to the same effect was substituted, relating to the organization of a national board of health. Passed.

The hour e then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Biackburn in the chair. On the legislative appropriation bill, the pending question being on Mr. Springer's amendment to insert what is known as the Potter bill, which authorizes any person hav-

first taken on Mr. Young's amendment and it was rejected.

Mr. Springer then accepted Mr. Atkins's substitute, and proceeded to argue in support of it. He said that in the last Presidential campaign an effort was made to alarm the public mind on the subject of war claims, and to make the north believe that the success of the iremocratic pary would bankrupt the treasury. He believed that it was the desire of some persons, and perhaps the gentlemen on the Republic in side, to keep that question still before the country in the next Presidential election, and endeavor to excite the people on the subject of war caims. He did in trecellect a single bill for the payment of war claims that was passed in the last concress, and there was not a member on the Democratic side who had ravored the payment of a dollar to a claimant who had not been loyal during the late war, and no proposit on of the kind was now made. He hoped that the amendment would be adopted, so that no claim could hereafter be paid that had not undergone the scrutiny of a court every member of which was a Republican, and then the public mind good feet in the belief that these claims were barred by judicial action.

by judicial action.

Mr. Keifer eprosed the am adment, inasmuch as it would allow distonal as well as loyal claimants to present their cases and to be paid

Mr. Springer Does the gentleman distrust the court of claims?

tion is to let in the claims of all persons, whether to all or disloyal.

After some further discussion Mr. Atkins's amendment was rejected. and the committee proceeded with the succeeding clauses of the bill.

At half-past two o'clock the committee had disposed of all the bill except the portions especially reserved for general discussion, being the provisions in respect to the mode of selecting grand and petit jurors, repealing the jurors test oath, and also in respect to supervizors of election and deputy-marshals. respect to supervisors of election and deputy-marshals.

Mr. White raised a point of order against the provision which repeals the test oath and prescribe a the
manner of drawing jurors. This provision is included in the paragraph which appropriates money
for the supreme court and the United States district
and elecult couris, and reduces the per diem of
jurors, but it was held by Mr. White that it was competent for him to raise the point of order which he
had, inasmuch as the proposition against which it
had been raised was a separate position, although
not in a separate paragraph

An easy twis made to limit the speeches to thirty minutes, but it failed.

The chair said that there were ninety-signames on the list of those desiring to speak.

Mr. Lewis opened the debate with a legal argument against the election law. He denied that the south was solid for any I legal or unconstitutional purpose, or out of an agonism to the north. The southern people needed help and sympathy too much for that.

Mr. Sanford was the rest speaker, and when he

CABLE NEWS.

Additional Concerning the Attempted Assassination of the Czar - The British Queen's Contemplated Visit to Rome - Suicide of Merelli and big Daughter-Other

ROME, April 16.—The pope has sent his

MILAN. April 16 .- Luigi Merelli and bis ighter committed suicide on account of poy elli was the son of a a noted imp Schonvaloff Cope to London. St. Petersburg, April 16.—Count Scho Probably too Good to be True, BERLIN. April 16 .- The ultramontane

saled respecting the approaching amicable settle-tent between Germany and the Vatican. The Car's Reply to Congratulatory Ad-

to save them from any inconvenience by going to meet her at Moneea. Queen Victoria's visit to Italy will terminate on the twenty-third. She will arrive at Paris on the twenty-fourth, at Cherbourg on the twenty-fifth, and in England on the twenty sixth. The statement that the pope wrote to the queen wel-coming her to Italy is declared unfounded. Salovieff, the Assassin.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—The name of the would-be assassin of the czar is Alexander Salovieff. He is a schoolmaster of Torgoz, government of Pleskov. He will be tried by the highest criminal tribunal. The prosecutor-general senator Leontieff, charged with the preliminary indury, has begun his inbors. The belief that the prasence took poison is erroneous. He was severely injur 1 by the populace, who would have killed him but for the police.

Cetywayo Wants Peace.

lice.

Cate Town, April 1.—Cetywaye has sent messengers to Lord Chelmsford with overtures for peace. It is thought however that this is merely a ruse to obtain information of the movements of the British troops. The Ekowe relief column, numbering six thousand men, started on the twenty-eighth of Murch. Lord Chelmsfurd and his haff are with the rear-guard. All was well with the column up to the thirdest of March. Colonel Pearson on that day signaled that he could see the head of the column intrenching on a natural a river. Colonel Pearson signalled on the twenty seventh of March that one hundred and fifty of his gardison were till and sity wounded, and that only five hundred of his men would be able to assist. In relieving the column, for which thirty-ne thousand Zulus were lying in walt. Adjutant Davidson, of the Ninety-inthir regiment, is dead. Colonel Wood attacked Umbelini's stronghold on the twenty-eighth of March, and captured a quantity of cattle, and on the twenty-finth attacked Colonel Wood's camp. The Zulus were repulsed after four hours fighting, but the British loss was heavy. Fortynine officers and sevenly men were killed, including Capain Campalin Campalell and Pieturs, the leader of a detachment of Boers, who has several times been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished services. There was lighting in Busutoland on the twenty-first and iwenty third of March. A son and two grandsons of Mairosl and eighty Basutos were killed, and a number of cattle and horses captured. The British loss was insignificant. The Boers, at their meeting, almost unanimously decided never to rest satisfied with less than their 'sdependence, it is thought they will judopt a course of passive resistance. Sir Battle Frere has not yet reached Pretonia. More Rritish troops have arrived at Cape Town. Cetywayo Wants Peace.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury Offering Seductive Inducements for Investments in Four Per Cents-A Million Dollars Saved-Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President nominated Edwin W. Keightly as third au-ditor of the treasury, and James M. Melton as collector of internal revenue collector for the second district of Tennessee. Keightly was a member of the last congress from Michigan. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY OFFERS

INDUCEMENTS TO INVEST IN FOUR PER The following circular was issued this after

tken on the bill, and it went over until to-morrow.

ome annoyance was shown by members of the ommittee on banking and currency because the pelitions on which the bill had been based had not been elerred to the committee.

Mr Young [Tenn I, chairman of the committee on epidemic ciseases, reported a bill, for which the \$100, \$500, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000 and \$10,000, the

per ce (funded loan of the United States in the following denominations: Coupon bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$10,000, \$500, \$100, \$500, \$100, \$5000 and \$10,000, the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of United \$350, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000 and \$10,000, the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of United States bonds Issued under the act of March 3, 1864, and commonly known as 10-40 bonds. In addition to this amount, \$44,566,300 of these bonds being a residue of the sum needed to redeem the 16-40 bodds will be reserved for the conversion of the \$10 retunding certificates. The bonds offered are redeemable July 1, 1907, and bear interest payable quarterly—on the first of January, April, July and October of each year—and are exempt from payment of taxes or duit, as to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, minicipal or local authority. Commissions will be allowed on all subscriptions of one th. usand dolars or over, or of one eighth of one per cant, to be paid by the department by draft uron receipt of full payment. The bonds will be transmitted free of charge to subscribers. Applications should specify the amount and denominations required, and for registered bonds the full name and postoffice address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable. All national banks, upon complying with section \$143, revised statutes of the United States, are again invited to become financial agents and depositories of purchase emouge. Money received by depository banks on account of subscriptions will remain on deposit with said banks, subject to the order of purchase emouge. Money received by depository banks on account of subscriptions will remain on deposit with said banks, subject to the order of the treasurer of the United States, are deposited from time to time, as the secretary may direct. Payments may be made to the treasure of the United States on the said banks and payable, and the position of purchase remains on the full banks of the finate of a like amount so the Christian church, both substartial frame buildings; the storehouses of G. W. Garrett & Bro., J. T. Smith and Dr. Ponchos; the residences of Dr. Wetherby, W. B. Garrett, J. C. M'Farland, Mr. Roeser, G. W. Garrett, Mr. Adkies and other fearners. completely. The roaring of the storm was heard miles away, when scarcely a breath of air was stirring. I was told by one of the hands on the west-bound train that at Hatchie bridge, a few miles east of here, the black cloud and accompanying roaring were seen and distinctly heard, and the train stopped until it had ceased. Coming

A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED. If the four per cents are disposed of as During the storm hailstones fell as large as rapidly as desirable upon the new terms, Secretary Sherman will ave in the sale of the

one hundred and fifty million dollars worth more than one million dollars to the governand cuthouses de troyed, and their crops left ment, which will largely compensate for the double interest which he is compelled to pay under the law during the three months An easier was made to limit the speeches to thirty which the calls run. Under the new arrangement the holdors of uncalled ten-forcies will receive in exchange their bonds at in distress, as all they had in the way of sub-par, four per cent bonds at ninety-nine three-eighth cents. The ten dollar certificates will away, and God knows what they will do until still be sold at par in exchange for lawful money by the treasurer and assistant-treasurer and postmaster general, who have been designated for that purpose, and a commis sion of one-eighth of one per cent will b allowed without respect to the amount sold

in any given period. THE SPOFFORD KELLOGG CONTEST. The senate committee on privileges and elections to day commenced hearing argu-ment in the Spofford Kellogg case upon the question whether or not the action of the senate hitherto has made the controversy res

question whether or not the action of the senate hitherto has made the controversy res judicata.

RUSHING IN PETITIONS.

Members of the house continued filing petitions to-day accompanied by bills of all descriptions for the purpose of having them referred to the appropriate committees, in order to secure their consideration during the present congress. There were no financial measures placed in the petition box to-day.

SILVER BULLION.

The treasury department for the last two months has not purchased as much silver bullion as usual, because the amount of bullion on hand was in excess of the five million on hand was in excess of the five million in the coinage of the standard silver dollar. Added to the amount on hand at the passage of the act, the excess had gradually accumulated, and purchases were made at very favorable rates, but it was deemed best to reduce the amount by coinage to the limit fixed by law, which has been made at very favorable rates, but it was deemed best to reduce the amount by coinage to the limit fixed by law, which has been made at very favorable rates, but it was deemed best to reduce the amount by coinage to the limit fixed by law, which has been made at very favorable rates, but it was deemed best to reduce the amount by coinage to the limit fixed by law, which has been made at very favorable rates, but it was deemed best to reduce the amount by coinage to the limit fixed by law, which has been made at very favorable rates, but it was deemed best to reduce the amount by coinage to the limit fixed by law, which has been made at very favorable rates, but it was deemed best to reduce the amount by coinage to the limit fixed by law, which has been made at very favorable rates, but it was deemed best to reduce the amount by coinage to the limit fixed by law, which has been made to prove the country. They need very law of the material provides of the control of the cont

POCAHONTAS, TENN.,

Nearly Destroyed by a Tornado of Unexampled Fury and Violence-Wreck and Ruin Everywhere Visible-An Awfol Visitation.

No Lives Lost and Only One Man Injared-Particulars as to Some of the Property Destroyed-An Appeal for Help-Memphis, Answer.

from an Appeal Correspondent. POCAHONTAS, April 15 .- Last night about nine o'clock this town was visited by one of the most destructive tornadoes that it has ever been my fortune to witness. This is the third that has visited this community within the knowledge of the present citizens. The course of the wind was from the southwest. Trees, houses, fences, and any and everything in its couse felt its mighty power. It is impossible to give in detail the names of suffering paries, since nine-tenths of the citizens have lost neavily. Nearly every house in the town see destroyed; scarcely a single one that was not unroofed, or in some other way injured. Not only this, but all fences, fruit and shade trees, barns, stables and stores met with the same fate. In short, the town is the most complete wreck that I ever beheld. The yards, gardens and fields of the people are lying at

the mercy of depredating stock. These they are unable to protect, as they are at present employed in protect, as they are at present employed in pro-curing comfortable quarters, drying their clothes and bedding, and gathering together the remaining fragments. God only knows

D. T. PORTER, N. R. SLEDGE, B. EISEMAN, JOHN OVERTON, JR. B. L. COFFIN G. V. RAMBAUT. curing comfortable quarters, drying their the remaining fragments. God only knows the distress and suffering that must ensue. Strange as it may appear, there was not one | Risks on Private Dwellings Especially person killed, though quite a number were seriously injured. Several houses caught on fire, but only one was burned entirely up.
Many persons were caught amidst the falling timbers of houses, and made very narrow

North German, of Hamburg, Germany.

Manhattan, of New York.

Connecticut Fire, of Hartford.

Franklin. of Philadelphia. his sorely-afflicted people. In many

POCAHONTAS, April 15 .- A terribly de-

ings destroyed, all substantial, were Joyner' brick hotel, the Methodist church and the

Mr. Adkins, and others I cannot just now re

means can be provided for their relief.

THE DARK WAVE

Of Emigration in Trouble at St. Louis

Six Thousand Pilgrims to the Prom-

ised Land of Mansas get Along

An Urgent Appeal for Aid.

Slowly without "Scrip"-

completely. The roaring of the storm was

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 16, 1879.

This sound of the leaves of th Euphrates Lodge. THERE will be no meeting of Euphrates Lodge to-day. The next regular meeting will be on the 27th inst. By order of the President ISAAC SCHWAB, Secretary. tect themselves, it is, indeed, a sad condition. If she can, let her respond immediately, and thereby assist in alleviating the distress of

LAVIGNE! this people. Not only the provisions of prithe merchants were also damaged to such an Ladies' Bonnets, extent that, in many cases, they are useless. Hair Braids, Hatr Goods, will only add that the steam mill, the large brick hotel and three churches were entirely " Flowers, LAVIGNE W. S. MALONE.

New York, April 16: A loan of two million

dollars was secured to-day on six per cent, bonds of the Northern Pacific rathroad, for the purpose of ex-tending the road two hundred miles from Bismarck to the Yellowstone,

Another Cut in Western Rates.

HARRIS-At the residence of his mother, in Montgomery county, Tenn., on April 12, 1879, AL

Office in Company's Bullding,

No. 41 Madison Street, Memphis.

CAPITAL STOCK \$150,000

MR. RAINE is agent also for the following leading Northern and Foreign Companies.

D. T. PORTER, President. G. H. JUDAH, Vice-President, G. D. RAINE, Secretary.

BERT L. HARRIS, aged 39 years.

CHICAGO, April 16.-The Chicago roads

structive tornado, or cyclone, struck our town last night, and what is left of it looks scattered for miles in the track of the storm.
Household goods and the merchants atoeks of dry goods, etc., were strewn about and ruined by the rain and fearful wind and hail-LAVIGNE * Gauzes, . Ribbons, SPRING OPENING OF NEW AND ELEGANT Imported Goods. Great bargains in every de-

partment, Strangers should not fall to examamine our assortment. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. 250 MAIN, MEMPHIS FOR SALE!

on toward town they found the track almost Cattle Ranche of 160 Acres on toward town they found the track almost impassably encombered with timber and debris of fences and buildings. Succeeding the storm came all sorts of panicky stories of people killed and burt, but at this writing I know of no one killed, and but one injured, John Adams, who received a fracture of the collar-bone and some bruises, Woodland, HINELY situated on a bluff near White river, Arkansas. New house and well on the place. 200 HEAD OF STOCK CATTLE, miraculously escaping death. Several others herd of cattle in Arkansas. Fine prairie graz'ng for summer; cane for winter feed,

FORTY HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE May-apples. Since writing the above, several persons from the country have come into 18 DAVIE AVENUP, MEMPHIS. to the mercy of strolling stock. Thus far l have heard of no casualties outside the town,

ONLY \$2 PER YEAR but a few hours may develop that the storm was more disastrous after it passed over Pocahontas. Our people, many of them, are THE MAMMOTH

Weekly Appeal Well-Digested Topics

NEWS of THE WEEK

Latest News of the Day

Literary Selections

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Plantati Supplies. Call and examine.

TAYLOR & ARNOLD

272 FRONT STREET. Dissolution. THE partnership heretofore existing between John Hessen and J. M. Gverali, under the firm name of Hessen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John Hessen assuming all liabilities of the firm.

JOHN HESSEN, Memphis, April 10, 1879.

J. M. GVERALL.

Copartnership. FROM this date Dr. E. D. MITCHELL will be associated with us in the practice of our profession.

R. W. MITCHELL, M.D.

April 16, 1879.

R. B. MAURY, M.D.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW YORK.

Ing and loss to the occupants of twenty-five thou-sand dollars, partly insured.

Chicago, April 16: L. S. Chase, commis-sion merchant No. 31 Market street, committed THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Hastings, Neb., April 16: The trial of olive for murder closed this evening. The jury has now been out five hours, with the probability of a San Francisco, April 16: A Portland dis-No. 120 BROADWAY. : : : NEW YORK psich says that the trial of the two Indians for the murder of Brown at Sitka, resulted in the acquittal of one and the conviction of the other of murder in the first degree. Henry B. Hyde President.

> TOTAL ASSETS, December 31, 1878.... TOTAL LIABILITIES, including reinsurance reserve........... 28,560,268 00 Total Cash Surplus Undivided Surplus of the TONANTINE Class of Policies
> (as computed) RISKS ASSURED IN 1878.. 6115 Policies ASSURING.

to day reduced rates on lumber to Wisconsin river to fifteen cents per hundred feet or thirty-six dollars per car. An unsuccessful attempt has been made here recently to contract for the conveyance of half a million bushels of wheat to New York at fifteen cents per hundred, but rates seem to be firmly maintained. For Policies, Agencies in West Tennessee, and full information as to the plans and resources of the Society, address THE violation of any of nature's laws brings its warning by the feeling of discom-fort. Exposure will induce colds, throat JOHN R. MAYBERRY, DISTRICT AGENT. No. 3 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee,

diseases, consumption, etc., all of which give warning by a troublesome cough. Use Dr. Bull's cough syrup in time, and remove both the cause and effect of your discomfort. ROE & LYON, Managers - Branch Office for Kentucky and Tenvessee, Louisville, Ky

CONDITION OF THE

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. At Close of Business, April 8, 1879.

LIABILITIES. Loans
Bankingbouse and other real estate
Ecpense account
United States bonds \$510.944 25
Sight exchange 327 288 01
Cash on hand 275,748 14 .8 600,000 00 81,300 56 1,335 00 1,128,238 62 275.798 14

si,810,874 18 S. P. READ, Cashier. STIFF, HATS \$2 50 to 85 SOFT HATS 50c to \$6 STRAW HATS 25c to \$5 CHINESE HATS, STIFF HATS SOFT HATS FEATHER WEIGHTS!

> LOWEST PRICES. LEIDY & CO., OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

JOS. FADER. FADER, FRANK & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors,

294 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

E. CARVER COTTON-GIN. Nos. 296 and 298 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. 1879 | SPRING | 18379

HILL & MITCHELL,

BOOTSANDSHOES AND MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HATS. Nos. 322% and 324 Main street...... Memphis, Tennessee

ESTES, DOAN & CO

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors And Commission Merchants,

Nos. 111 and 13 Union Street. Memphis. Tenn.

Wholesale Grocers. Cotton Factors. And Commission Merchants.

232 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. Between Adams and Jefferson. Our MAJOR T. J. COWGILL devotes his whole time to the Weighing and Sale of all Colton intrusted to our charge. We have our own Cotton Warehouse, corner Washington and Second.

SPRING, 1879!

MURRAY & RIDGELY.

Merchant Tailors, No. 38 Madison Street, Take pleasure in notifying their Friends, and the Public generally. that they are Receiving a New and Full Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising the very latest styles and finest Makes of French, English and German Manufactures. We solicit those who contemplate ordering their Spring Clothing to give us a call. PRICES MODERATE.

J. M. FOWLBES. W. J. CRAWFORD. W. B. Galbreath & Co.

Cotton Factors,

11 Union Street, Memphis. Colicy-Holders of this concern, and these representing unpaid Death Claims, will please correspond with the undersigned, Nashville, Tennessee.

THOS, S. MARR.